

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

SEPTEMBER 6, 1941

VOL. V, No. 115—PUBLICATION 1638

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SEP 19 '41

General

LABOR DAY ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT¹

[Released to the press by the White House September 1]

On this day—this American holiday—we celebrate the rights of free laboring men and women.

The preservation of these rights is now vitally important not only to us who enjoy them but to the whole future of Christian civilization.

American labor now bears a tremendous responsibility in the winning of this most brutal, most terrible of all wars.

In our factories and shops and arsenals we are building weapons on a scale great in its magnitude. To all the battle fronts of the world these weapons are being dispatched, by day and by night, over the seas and through the air. And this Nation is now devising and developing new weapons of unprecedented power toward the maintenance of democracy.

Why are we doing this? Why are we determined to devote our entire industrial effort to the prosecution of a war which has not yet actually touched our own shores?

We are not a warlike people. We have never sought glory as a nation of warriors. We are not interested in aggression. We are not interested—as the dictators are—in looting. We do not covet one square inch of the territory of any other nation.

Our vast effort and the unity of purpose which inspires that effort are due solely to our recognition of the fact that our fundamental rights—including the rights of labor—are threatened by Hitler's violent attempt to rule the world.

These rights were established by our forefathers on the field of battle. They have been defended—at great cost but with great success—on the field of battle, here on our own soil and in foreign lands and on all the seas all over the world.

There has never been a moment in our history when Americans were not ready to stand up as free men and fight for their rights.

In times of national emergency one fact is brought home to us clearly and decisively—the fact that all of our rights are interdependent.

The right of freedom of worship would mean nothing without freedom of speech. And the rights of free labor as we know them today could not survive without the rights of free enterprise.

That is the indestructible bond that is between us—all of us Americans: Interdependence of interests, privileges, opportunities, responsibilities—interdependence of rights.

That is what unites us—men and women of all sections, of all races, of all faiths, of all occupations, of all political beliefs. That is why we have been able to defy and frustrate the enemies who believed they could divide us and conquer us from within.

These enemies all know that we possess a strong Navy, gaining in strength. They know that that Navy, as long as the Navies of the British Empire and the Netherlands and Norway and Russia exist, can together guarantee the freedom of the seas. These enemies know that if these other Navies are destroyed, the American Navy cannot now, or in the future, maintain the freedom of the seas against all the rest of the world.

¹ Broadcast from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N. Y., September 1, 1941.

These enemies know that our Army is increasing daily in its all-round strength.

These enemies know that today the chief American fighters in the battles now raging are those engaged in American industry, employers and employees alike.

These enemies know that the course of American production in the past year has shown enormous gains and that the product of these industries is moving to the battle fronts against Hitlerism in increasing volume each day.

But these enemies also know that our American effort is not yet enough, and that unless we step up the total of our production and more greatly safeguard it on its journeys to the battlefields, these enemies will take heart in pushing their attack in old fields and new.

I give solemn warning to those who think that Hitler has been blocked and halted that they are making a very dangerous assumption. When in any war your enemy seems to be making slower progress than he did the year before, that is the very moment to strike with redoubled force—to throw more energy into the job of defeating him—to end for all time the menace of world conquest and thereby end all talk or thought of any peace founded on a compromise with evil itself.

And we know that a free labor system is the very foundation of a functioning democracy. We know that one of the first acts of the Axis dictatorships has been to wipe out all the principles and standards which labor has been able to establish for its own preservation and advancement.

Trade unionism is a forbidden philosophy under these rule-or-ruin dictators. For trade unionism demands full freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. Trade unionism has helped to give to every one who toils the position of dignity which is his due.

The present position of labor in the United States as an interdependent unit in the life of the Nation has not come about by chance. It has been an evolutionary process of a healthy democracy at work.

Hitler has not worked that way. He will not, he cannot work that way. Just as he denies all

rights to individuals, he must deny all rights to groups—of labor, of business, of learning, of the church. He has abolished trade unions as ruthlessly as he has persecuted religion.

No group of Americans has realized more clearly what Nazi domination of the world means than has organized labor—what it means to their standard of living, their freedom, their lives. No group has a greater stake in the defeat of Nazism, in the preservation of the fundamental freedoms, in the continuance of democracy throughout the world.

We have already achieved much; it is imperative that we achieve infinitely more.

The singlemindedness and sacrifice with which we jointly dedicate ourselves to the production of the weapons of freedom will determine in no small part the length of the ordeal through which humanity must pass.

We cannot hesitate, we cannot equivocate in the great task before us. The defense of America's freedom must take precedence over every private aim and over every private interest.

We are engaged on a grim and perilous task. Forces of insane violence have been let loose by Hitler upon this earth. We must do our full part in conquering them. For these forces may be unleashed on this Nation as we go about our business of protecting the proper interests of our country.

The task of defeating Hitler may be long and arduous. There are a few appeasers and Nazi sympathizers who say it cannot be done. They even ask me to negotiate with Hitler—to pray for crumbs from his victorious table. They do, in fact, ask me to become the modern Benedict Arnold and betray all I hold dear—my devotion to our freedom, to our churches, to our country. This course I have rejected—I reject it again.

Instead, I know that I speak the conscience and determination of the American people when I say that we shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces.

American workers and American farmers, American businessmen and American churchmen—all of us together—have the great responsibility and the great privilege of laboring

to build a democratic world on enduring foundations.

May it be said on some future Labor Day by some future President of the United States that we did our work faithfully and well.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

EXECUTIVE ORDER

AMENDING REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPORTATION OF ARTICLES AND MATERIALS DESIGNATED IN PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 6 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense", 54 Stat. 712, 714, as amended, I hereby prescribe that sections 7 and 8 of Executive Order 8712,¹ dated March 15, 1941, shall be amended to read as follows:

7. Export licenses shall not be transferred except by written authorization of the Secretary of State. All export licenses are subject to revocation without notice. If not revoked, licenses are valid for one year from the date of issuance.

8. No article or material, the exportation of which is prohibited or curtailed pursuant to the said section 6, shall be loaded or carried onto an exporting carrier for export by water or by air or presented to such an exporting carrier for loading or presented to the collector of customs for inspection and clearance for exportation until an original license therefor, or such other document as the Secretary of State shall prescribe, has been presented to the collector of customs at the port at which the article or material is to be so loaded, carried, or presented. No such article or material shall be mailed for exportation until an original license, or such other document as the Secretary of State shall pre-

scribe, has been presented to the postmaster at the post office where the article or material is to be mailed. If the article or material is to be exported by any means of export other than by water, air, or mail, such license or other document need not be presented to the collector of customs prior to loading, carrying onto, or presentation to, the exporting carrier, but must be presented to the collector of customs at the port of exit prior to inspection by the customs inspectors or other export inspection officials at that port, and at all events prior to exportation. Upon specific authorization to collector of customs or postmaster by the Secretary of State, the presentation of a license may be waived.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 2, 1941.

[No. 8889]

[Released to the press September 5]

The Secretary of State on September 5 invited attention to the fact that general license GWW,² which authorizes the exportation of the articles and materials set forth in Export Control Schedule 17,³ is not valid for forms, conversions, and derivatives set forth in schedules other than Schedule 17.

The Department has been informed that many exporters have misunderstood the scope of general license GWW and are acting in the belief that all forms, conversions, and derivatives of the materials referred to in Export Control Schedule 17 are included under GWW, instead of those precisely specified in that schedule.

Collectors of customs were informed on August 29, 1941 that additional unlimited licenses have been issued to the British Purchasing Commission for the exportation of petroleum coke, naphtha, mineral spirits, solvents, and other light products to the following parts of the

² Bulletin of August 23, 1941, p. 150.

³ 6 Federal Register 4136.

¹ Bulletin of March 15, 1941, p. 284.

British Empire: Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Malaya, British West Africa, Burma, Ceylon, Cyprus, Egypt, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, India, Ireland (Eire), Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, Newfoundland, New Guinea (British), New Zealand, Northern Rhodesia, Oceania (British), Palestine and Trans-Jordan, St. Helena, Seychelles and Dependencies, Southern Rhodesia, Trinidad and Tobago, Union of South Africa, and the Windward Islands.

ACQUISITION OF IDLE FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

The President, on September 2, 1941, signed an Executive order (no. 8881)¹ amending Executive Order 8771, of June 6, 1941,² so that the provisions thereof shall be applicable to "any or all foreign merchant vessels, including all appurtenances thereto as described in said order, lying idle in waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, including the Philippine Islands and the Canal Zone, at any time after June 6, 1941 and up to and including June 30, 1942."

Europe

AMERICAN MISSION TO THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press by the White House September 3]

Announcement was made on September 3 of appointment by the President of the members of the mission to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as follows:

- W. Averell Harriman, now serving as the President's Special Representative in London on Material Aid to the British Empire, *chairman*
- Maj. Gen. James H. Burns, Executive Officer, Division of Defense Aid Reports associated with Harry L. Hopkins. General Burns has served with distinction in the Ordnance Department of the Army
- Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, Chief of Air Corps, at present on a special mission to Great Britain and the Middle East in connection with deliveries of American aircraft
- Admiral William Harrison Standley, U.S. Navy, former Chief of Naval Operations, 1933-37. Admiral Standley was a member of the Delegation of the United States to the General Disarmament Conference held in London, 1934; also a delegate on the part of the United States to the London Naval Conference of 1935

William L. Batt, Deputy Director, Production Division, Office of Production Management; Chairman, Business Advisory Council for the Department of Commerce. Mr. Batt is President of S. K. F. Industries, Inc., and Chairman of the Board, American Management Association

The mission will join with a similarly constituted British mission under the chairmanship of Lord Beaverbrook for a conference in Moscow with the Government of the Soviet Union regarding the supplying to the Soviet Union by the United States and Great Britain of munitions, raw materials, and other supplies needed by the Soviet Union for her defense against German aggression.

The holding of this conference was agreed to between the President and the Prime Minister at their recent meeting at sea.

¹ 6 Federal Register 4551.

² Bulletin of June 7, 1941, p. 701.

LEND-LEASE ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF POLAND

[Released to the press by the White House September 4]

The President announced on September 4 that he had authorized the transfer of various defense articles to the Government of Poland under the Lend-Lease Act and declared that the gallant resistance of the forces of the Government of Poland is "vital to the defense of the United States".

This action, the President said, demonstrates our intention to give material support to "the fighting determination of the Polish people to

establish once again the independence of which they were so inhumanly deprived".

Polish troops are now training in Canada for action overseas. Under the President's order, machine guns, submachine guns, rifles, artillery equipment, trucks, and other supplies will be sent to these troops in the near future.

The President stressed the importance of this new aid to the Government of Poland as a continuing expression of "the policy of the United States to extend aid to all who resist aggression".

American Republics

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT OF MEXICO ON FOREIGN POLICY

[Released to the press September 2]

At the Secretary of State's press conference on September 2 a correspondent inquired whether the Secretary had read the remarks of the President of Mexico concerning the international situation generally, and relations with the United States particularly, at the opening of the Mexican Congress on September 1.

The Secretary replied that he had noted with interest and appreciation the remarks of the President of Mexico which had so forcefully showed Mexico's determination to support those forces resisting threats of aggression against

this hemisphere, and to maintain an independent position in the face of totalitarian threats. It is also gratifying to note Mexico's cooperation with the policies announced by this Government.

With respect to the President's comment on pending negotiations with this Government, the Department is gratified to note the hopefulness of the President of Mexico with respect to the settlement of all problems and claims between the two Governments. This Government, of course, hopes very much for such an early outcome.

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE AMBASSADOR OF URUGUAY

[Released to the press September 3]

A translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Uruguay, Señor Dr. Don Juan Carlos Blanco, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT:

"I have the honor to present to Your Excellency the letter of recall of my distinguished predecessor, as well as the credentials which accredit me as Ambassador Extraordinary and

Plenipotentiary of Uruguay near the Government of the United States.

"The United States is a great and powerful nation, animated by an idealistic and cordial spirit, and Uruguay is a highly progressive nation experiencing a commercial development of the greatest importance.

"The fact that both peoples are essentially democratic and love individual liberty, purity of electoral suffrage, and administrative honesty has created the mutual sympathy which binds our two nationalities together and has led them to a cordial collaboration.

"I consider it a privilege to have been designated by the President of Uruguay, General Architect Alfredo Baldomir, to be the first Ambassador in the United States. I am well aware of the honor it is to cultivate relations with the great President who is a symbol of personal virtues and whose actions now represent the conscience of men of many countries of the world.

"I wish to tell you, Mr. President, that the Republic of Uruguay, which has lived for long years in peace and prosperity, wishes to bind even closer its political and commercial ties with the United States, as well as to contribute with faith and decision to the collective defense of our continents.

"The policy of the good neighbor personified in the person and in the generous directives of Your Excellency have had a happy and deep repercussion in my country and I wish to tell you also that the Government and people of Uruguay are disposed to support that policy, which is undoubtedly destined to assure a very happy life for the peoples of these continents, thus realizing the destinies pointed out by Washington and, in Uruguay, by Artigas."

President Roosevelt's reply to the remarks of Señor Dr. Don Juan Carlos Blanco follows:

"MR. AMBASSADOR:

"It gives me profound pleasure to receive the letters by which His Excellency the President

of Uruguay has accredited you as the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America. I accept also the letters concluding the mission of your distinguished predecessor, Mr. Richling, whose relations with officials of this Government have been upon an exceptionally friendly basis.

"It is, to my mind, particularly appropriate that the relations between Uruguay and the United States should be marked at this time by the exchange of Ambassadors. This raising in the formal rank of the representation exchanged by our two Governments is a re-affirmation of the deep spirit of friendship and cooperation which has long existed between our peoples and Governments, and is a recognition of the still greater significance which has been given to those close relations by the mutual efforts of our two Governments for the defense of the American Continent and its peaceful economic development.

"I am deeply appreciative of Your Excellency's generous statement concerning the participation of the United States and the officers of this Government in efforts toward better international relations.

"There are indeed great similarities between the ideals and aspirations of the peoples of Uruguay and the United States, both of whom cherish deeply in their hearts the spirit of democracy; both are determined to defend that essential right of free men to govern the national life through freely chosen representatives.

"You may be sure, Mr. Ambassador, that it will always be a pleasure for me and for my collaborators to discuss with you the many matters that are of mutual interest to our peoples and Governments, and every endeavor will be made to cooperate with you in facilitating relations between our two countries.

"I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to request you to inform your distinguished President, General Alfredo Baldomir, that I send him my warmest personal greetings and wishes for his well-being, and also that the Gov-

ernment of the United States—as one of the 21 American governments deeply concerned with the safety of the American Continent—is profoundly appreciative of the very constructive actions of the Government of Uruguay toward the consolidation of the moral and material de-

fenses of the continent. These actions are, I believe, extremely effective means of perpetuating for our descendants the happy benefits which our forefathers won under the leadership of those great patriots, Artigas and Washington."

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

FOURTH PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESS

[Released to the press September 4]

The President has approved the designation of the persons indicated in the list printed below as members of the delegation of the United States of America to the Fourth Pan American Highway Congress, which will be in session in Mexico City from September 15 to 24, 1941. This meeting will be held concurrently with the Second Inter-American Travel Congress, at which this Government will also be represented officially.

The United States has sent official delegates to all of the preceding highway congresses which have met periodically in the capitals of the American republics to discuss questions pertaining to highway planning, engineering, maintenance, and finance. Special emphasis will be given at the forthcoming Congress to topics affecting the Pan American Highway, which is assuming a position of commanding importance as an integral part of the hemispheric-defense program.

Delegates

The Honorable Josh Lee, U.S. Senator from Oklahoma, *chairman of the delegation*

The Honorable Wilburn Cartwright, U.S. Representative from Oklahoma

The Honorable Luther A. Johnson, U.S. Representative from Texas

The Honorable Jesse P. Wolcott, U.S. Representative from Michigan

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Edwin W. James, Chief, Division of Highway Transport, Public Roads Administration

William F. Machold, Assistant Director, Commercial and Financial Division, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Office for Emergency Management

John Van Ness Philip, Member, Pan American Highway Finance Committee

Hal G. Sours, President, American Road Builders' Association, Columbus, Ohio

J. S. Williamson, President, American Association of State Highway Officials, Columbia, S.C.

Technical Advisers

John Abbink, President, Business Publishers' International Corporation, New York, N.Y.

Wainwright Bridges, Clerk, Committee on Roads, House of Representatives

Roy W. Crum, Director, Highway Research Board, National Research Council

Raleigh A. Gibson, Second Secretary, American Embassy, México, D.F., Mexico

Stephen James, Director, Pan American Highway Confederation

Barton P. Root, Public Utilities Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce

Charles M. Upham, Engineer-Director, American Road Builders' Association

Secretary

Morris N. Hughes, Consul, American Consulate General, México, D.F., Mexico

Assistant Secretary

Miss Hannia Cabrera, Public Roads Administration

SECOND INTER-AMERICAN TRAVEL CONGRESS

[Released to the press September 4]

The Second Inter-American Travel Congress will be in session in Mexico City from September 15 to 24, 1941. This conference, which will be held under the auspices of the Mexican Government, will meet concurrently with the Fourth Pan American Highway Congress.

The First Inter-American Travel Congress was held in San Francisco in April 1939 and was attended by representatives of the governments of practically all of the American republics as well as the Dominion of Canada. The Second Congress will continue studies initiated at San Francisco embracing a wide range of subjects affecting railway, steamship, airway, and highway interests and the improvement and coordination of their facilities.

The President has approved the designation of the persons indicated in the following list as members of the delegation on the part of the Government of the United States to the forthcoming Congress:

Delegates

The Honorable John H. Kerr, U.S. Representative from North Carolina, *chairman of the delegation*
 William P. Blocker, American Consul General, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, Mexico
 Newton B. Drury, Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior
 L. C. Elliott, Regional Manager, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Fort Worth, Tex.
 Warren Kelchner, Chief, Division of International Conferences, Department of State
 W. Bruce Macnamee, Chief, United States Travel Bureau, Department of the Interior
 W. Creighton Peet, Jr., Secretary, United States Maritime Commission
 L. Welch Pogue, General Counsel, Civil Aeronautics Board
 Walter C. Rundle, Chief, Travel Section, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Office for Emergency Management

Secretary

John W. Carrigan, Third Secretary, American Embassy, México, D.F., Mexico

Assistant Secretary

Harry H. Pierson, Divisional Assistant, Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State

Cultural Relations

EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS, TEACHERS, AND GRADUATE STUDENTS

[Released to the press September 2]

The Department of State announces that in accordance with the provisions of the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, the following panels of graduate students have been submitted to the American republics named:

To Colombia

Thais White Daywood, 1407 N. Alta Vista Boulevard, Hollywood, Calif.
 Frank Marion Duffey, South Charleston, Ohio
 Robert Louis Gilmore, 1700 LeRoy, Berkeley, Calif.
 Roger Meldrum Hughes, 2428 Laurel Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.
 Ella Pettit Levett, 550 Huger Street, Charleston, S.C.

To Costa Rica

Lucie Elliott Adams, 526 Fillmore Street, Denver, Colo.
 Henry Leonardo Coster, 2643 Broadway, Walnut Park, Calif.
 Albert Fort Gardner, 841½ Levering Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Theodore Lawrence White, Box 387, Falfurrias, Tex.
 Minter Wood, 327 Davis Street, Conway, Ark.

To the Dominican Republic

Joseph Hysen All, 1131 East Huron Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 James David DeMarchi, 791 East Union Street, Millersburg, Pa.
 Anson Conant Piper, 63 Bowdoin Street, Newton Highlands, Mass.

Harris Dean Stallings, 625 Thirteenth Avenue, Brookings, S. Dak.

William Sylvane Stokes, 1225 Montebello Boulevard, Montebello, Calif.

To Mexico

James Dunbar Bell, 6022 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Thomas Ewing Cotner, Jr., 319 Oak Cliff Boulevard, Dallas, Tex.

Herbert Passin, 2431 North Bernard Street, Chicago, Ill.

Stanley Linn Robe, 2343 Columbia Street, Eugene, Oreg.

Francis A. Robinson, 1018 South Main Street, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

To Panama

Edward Phillips Chynoweth, 623 Howard Place, Madison, Wis.

Dorothea Daly, 58 Franklin Street, Northampton, Mass.

Jack Chalmers Herman, 3142 State Street Drive, New Orleans, La.

Henry Irwin Jorgensen, 14 Los Laureles Avenue, Salinas, Calif.

George Wilson Willoughby, Scattergood Hostel, West Branch, Iowa

To Paraguay

Lucia Francina Hamilton, 1111 Seventeenth Street South, Birmingham, Ala.

Frederic Haven Hensler, 3301 East Mercer Street, Seattle, Wash.

William Mackey, 1018 Grandview Avenue, Boulder, Colo.

Grant Parrish, 862 Sherman Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah

Ernest Emory Stowell, 2811 South Lamont, Spokane, Wash.

To Venezuela

Robert Carlyle Beyer, 1392 West Minnehaha Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Claudia De Wolf, 132 High Street, Bristol, R. I.

Milton L. Gendel, 106 Fort Washington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

G. Alonzo Stanford, Shelby, Mich.

Eleanor Zyglar Willis, 1525 Arch Street, N.S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Each Government receiving a panel has the privilege of selecting two persons from the five nominated to receive fellowships. The Government of Panama has just selected Edward P. Chynoweth and Dorothea Daly to receive fellowships in that country.

The following students have been selected from panels submitted to the Department of State by the other American republics:

From Brazil

Ernani Calbucci

Rodolfo Ernesto Henser

Frederico Herrmann, Jr. (alternate)

From Chile

María Marchant de González Vera (renewal)

Laura Vergara Santa Cruz

Renato Salazar Justiniano (alternate)

From the Dominican Republic

Américo Alejandro Martínez y Martínez (renewal)

Oscar Rafael Batlle Morel (renewal)

From Nicaragua

Rodolfo Abaúnza Salinas (renewal)

Eduardo Montealegre Callejas

Rodrigo Sánchez (alternate)

Prof. Arthur S. Aiton of the Department of History of the University of Michigan, who was selected by the Government of Costa Rica as exchange professor under the convention,¹ sailed from New Orleans on August 16 for San José, Costa Rica. Professor Aiton is scheduled to lecture on history at the University of Costa Rica.

The following supplementary list of exchange professors has been submitted by the United States in identical panels to the other ratifying governments. This list supplements the list prepared as of January 1, 1940,² and the two lists will be in effect until December 31, 1941.

Pierre Crabites, Special Lecturer, Law School, Louisiana State University

Ralph Warner Hammett, Associate Professor in Architecture, University of Michigan

William Titus Horne, Professor of Plant Pathology and Plant Pathologist, Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside, Calif.

Everett W. Lord, former Dean of the College of Business Administration, Boston University

Percy Alvin Martin, Professor of History, Stanford University

Robert Gatlin Reeves, Professor of Biology, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College

Paul Reece Rider, Professor of Mathematics, Washington University (St. Louis, Mo.)

James Sykes, Assistant Professor of Music, Colorado College

Samuel Stanley Wilks, Associate Professor of Mathematics, Princeton University

¹ *Bulletin* of March 15, 1941, p. 289.

² *Bulletin* of April 6, 1940, p. 357.

This official exchange of students and professors is indicative of the interest of the various governments concerned. The provisions of the Buenos Aires Convention serve to supplement the efforts of private organizations and institutions in the field of cultural relations.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press September 6]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 30, 1941:

CAREER OFFICERS

Dudley G. Dwyre, of Fort Collins, Colo., First Secretary of Legation and Consul General at San José, Costa Rica, has been designated First Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, Guatemala.

Robert L. Smyth, of Berkeley, Calif., First Secretary of Embassy at Peiping, China, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Paul C. Squire, of Boston, Mass., who has been serving as Consul at Venice, Italy, has been assigned as Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

Earl L. Packer, of Ogden, Utah, who has been serving as Consul at Dresden, Germany, has been designated First Secretary of Legation at Dublin, Ireland.

Richard B. Haven, of Chicago, Ill., who has been serving as Consul at Turin, Italy, has been assigned as Consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands.

Guy W. Ray, of Wilsonville, Ala., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at México, D. F., Mexico.

Foy D. Kohler, of Toledo, Ohio, who has been serving as Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Phil H. Hubbard, of Poultney, Vt., who has been serving as Consul at Milan, Italy, has been assigned as Consul at Zürich, Switzerland.

J. Kenly Bacon, of Newton, Mass., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Arthur R. Williams, of Golden, Colo., Vice Consul at Cali, Colombia, has been assigned as Consul at Cali, Colombia.

Stephen E. Aguirre, of El Paso, Tex., Vice Consul at Mexicali, Mexico, has been assigned as Consul at Mexicali, Mexico.

George Lewis Jones, Jr., of Parkton, Md., who has been serving as Assistant Commercial Attaché at Athens, Greece, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Reginald P. Mitchell, of Jacksonville, Fla., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and will serve in dual capacity.

Fred K. Salter, of Sandersville, Ga., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Frankfurt on the Main, Germany, has been assigned as Vice Consul at London, England.

William N. Fraleigh, of Summit, N. J., who has been serving as Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Istanbul, Turkey.

Lubert O. Sanderhoff, of Pasadena, Calif., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Ciudad Juárez, Mexico.

Kenneth A. Byrns, of Greeley, Colo., Vice Consul at Nogales, Mexico, has been assigned as Vice Consul at México, D. F., Mexico.

John Frémont Melby, of Bloomington, Ill., Third Secretary of Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Robert J. Cavanaugh, of Rock Island, Ill., Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada, has been appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and Vice Consul, and has been assigned as Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada.

The following Foreign Service officers, vice consuls at their respective posts, have been assigned to the Department of State and will attend the Foreign Service School:

Stewart G. Anderson, of Chicago, Ill.	Toronto
Charles W. Adair, Jr., of Xenia, Ohio.	México, D.F.
H. Gardner Ainsworth, of New Orleans, La.	Winnipeg
Leonard J. Cromie, of New Haven, Conn.	Montreal
W. William Duff, of New Castle, Pa.	Habana
Irven M. Eitrelm, of Mount Vernon, S. Dak.	México, D.F.
C. Vaughan Ferguson, Jr., of Schenectady, N. Y.	Winnipeg
Richard E. Gnade, of Oil City, Pa.	Vancouver
John M. McSweeney, of Boston, Mass.	Montreal
Claude G. Ross, of Huntington Park, Calif.	México, D.F.
Robert Rossow, Jr., of Culver, Ind.	Vancouver
Harry H. Schwartz, of Los Angeles, Calif.	Vancouver
Bromley K. Smith, of San Diego, Calif.	Montreal
Henry T. Smith, of Atlanta, Ga.	Matamoros
Oscar S. Straus, 2d, of Purchase, N. Y.	Montreal
John L. Topping, of New York, N. Y.	Montreal
Andrew B. Wardlaw, of Greenville, S. C.	Toronto
Livingston D. Watrous, of Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	Ciudad Juárez
Fraser Wilkins, of Baltimore, Md.	Halifax

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Manson Gilbert, of Evansville, Ind., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Brussels, Belgium, has been appointed Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Albert J. Cope, Jr., of Salt Lake City, Utah, who has been serving as Vice Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, has been appointed Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

Frank H. Cussans, of Ada, Ohio, who has been serving as Vice Consul at Bordeaux, France, has been appointed Vice Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

J. Stanford Edwards, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been appointed Vice Consul at Glasgow, Scotland.

Julius C. Jensen, of Casper, Wyo., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Stuttgart, Ger-

many, has been appointed Vice Consul at Zürich, Switzerland.

Charles M. Gerrity, of Scranton, Pa., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, has been appointed Vice Consul at Dublin, Ireland.

Buford G. Rogers, of Mount Olive, Miss., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Bordeaux, France, has been appointed Vice Consul at Bern, Switzerland.

Carroll C. Parry, of St. Louis, Mo., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Vienna, Germany, has been appointed Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

John A. Lehrs, of Maryland, who has been serving as Vice Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been appointed Vice Consul at Basel, Switzerland.

Francis A. Lane, of Chicago, Ill., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Bremen, Germany, has been appointed Vice Consul at Cork, Ireland.

Thomas R. Flack, of Chicago, Ill., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Vienna, Germany, has been appointed Vice Consul at Basel, Switzerland.

Francis B. Moriarty, of Washington, D. C., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Turin, Italy, has been appointed Vice Consul at Malaga, Spain.

Harold M. Granata, of Grasmere, Staten Island, N. Y., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Rome, Italy, has been appointed Vice Consul at Seville, Spain.

T. Monroe Fisher, of Strasburg, Va., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Florence, Italy, has been appointed Vice Consul at Bilbao, Spain.

Regulations

Export Control Schedule No. 20 [adding, effective August 30, 1941, certain wood and paper products to the forms, conversions, and derivatives of the articles and materials designated in Proclamation 2506]. August 30, 1941. (Administrator of Export Control.) 6 *Federal Register* 4535.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

Departmental Order 964, signed by the Secretary of State on September 2, 1941, reads as follows:

"Mr. Charles Bunn has been appointed a Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State, effective September 2, 1941, vice Mr. Charles P. Curtis, Jr., resigned.

"The symbol designation of Mr. Bunn's office shall be TA/B.

"Departmental Order No. 935 of April 16, 1941¹ is amended accordingly."

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

MILITARY MISSION

AGREEMENT WITH BOLIVIA

[Released to the press September 4]

In response to the request of the Government of Bolivia, an agreement was signed on September 4, 1941 by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Señor Dr. Don Luis Fernando Guachalla, Minister of Bolivia at Washington, providing for the detail of a United States military aviation mission to Bolivia.

The agreement, which is made effective for a period of four years beginning with the date of signature, contains provisions similar in general to provisions contained in agreements between the United States and certain other American republics providing for the detail of officers of the United States Army or Navy to advise the armed forces of those countries.

¹ *Bulletin* of April 19, 1941, p. 480.

POSTAL

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION, 1939

Finland

The American Legation at Helsinki transmitted to the Department with a despatch dated July 24, 1941 a copy of Finland's Treaty Series for 1941, Issue No. 13-14, which contains the text of the Universal Postal Convention signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939, and the administrative decree signed on May 30, 1941, bringing the convention into effect in respect of Finland on July 1, 1941.

The decree states that the convention was ratified by Finland on June 28, 1940, and that the Argentine Government was notified of the ratification on the same date.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

By a note dated April 10, 1941 the Swiss Minister at Washington transmitted to the Secretary of State a copy of a note dated March 29, 1941 by which the Legation of the Slovak Republic at Bern informed the Swiss Federal Council of the adherence of its Government to the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property as revised at The Hague November 6, 1925.

The Minister's note added that the adherence would become effective on May 10, 1941.

SOVEREIGNTY

CONVENTION ON THE PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE AMERICAS

The Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana July 30, 1940, will enter into force when two thirds of the American republics have deposited their respective instruments of ratification. The Treaty Series cita-

tion given for this convention on page 171 of the *Bulletin* of August 30, 1941 was erroneously included.

The Act of Habana Concerning the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, contained in the Final Act of the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, signed July 30, 1940, is printed as Executive Agreement Series 199.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Index to the Department of State Bulletin, volume IV: numbers 80-105, January 4-June 28, 1941. Publication 1634. 29 pp.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Summary of the Activities of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. 14 pp. (Processed.) August 29, 1941. [Copies are obtainable free from the Office of the Coordinator, Room 5411, Department of Commerce Building.]

Legislation

Clearance and Entry for Certain Vessels. (S. Rept. 671, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 4 pp.

Inter-American Statistical Institute: Hearings Before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.J. Res. 219, a Joint Resolution To Enable the United States To Become an Adhering Member of the Inter-American Statistical Institute, July 29, 1941. [Incorporates report, dated July 12, 1941, from the Acting Secretary of State to the President in support of legislation.] 14 pp.